

WILL THE TREATY GO OVER?

CONSIDERATION OF THE HAWAIIAN CONVENTION DELAYED.

THE SENATE PRESSED WITH IMPORTANT APPROPRIATION BILLS—PLENTY OF TIME AT THE EXTRA SESSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 20.—The fact that the Senate has not yet found time to consider the Hawaiian treaty is not taken to indicate a decline of interest or confidence on the part of its advocates in that body. The treaty is now on the executive calendar and can be called up for consideration at any time. Its supporters are satisfied that they can secure ratification whenever a vote is ordered; but they are not disposed to insist on considering the treaty immediately to the neglect of the great volume of even more urgent business now pressing upon the Senate.

Only nine full days are left of the present session, and it is necessary to get through in brief time the bulk of the annual appropriation bills, which have seldom been in so backward a condition as they are this year. The Senate Civil Appropriation bill has been blocking the way in the Senate for three or four days past. Some extremely important legislation is carried in this bill, and the delay with it has been legitimate and unavoidable. The question of a bill for the new Government Printing Office has still to be settled, and in connection with this point is sharp and obstinate. One day more, probably two, will be required to get the Senate Civil bill into conference committee, and pushing for consideration behind are the Naval, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, General Discretionary, Pension, Agricultural, Indian and other regular appropriation bills. They will consume from five to six days more; so that nearly only spare moments will be left from now on till the end of the session for other general legislation, and for the executive business of the Senate.

It must be remembered that all pending legislation left unfinished at noon on March 4 dies with the 11th Congress. Not so with executive business like the Hawaiian treaty, which comes before the Senate in its function as a single and permanent legislative body, and remains on the calendar until session, so that its present term will practically extend until well into April for the transaction of all other business than that in which both houses jointly participate, which necessarily dies when the life of the representative branch is ended. After March 3 the Senate will have nothing but executive business on its hands, and can give unlimited time to it. At present almost every moment must be devoted to accomplishing the legislation necessary to keep the wheels of the Government in motion for the next year.

Under these circumstances it will not be at all strange if the vote on the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty is forced over into the special session of March and April next. The opponents of the treaty, if they really desire such a result, can easily bring it about, for they have only to continue to debate the treaty through several adjournments to force the Committee on Foreign Relations to abandon the effort to get a vote on it before March 4. It is clear that several of the Democratic Senators who oppose ratification of the treaty have no objection to such action that can have no effect on the treaty's ratification.

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SANTO DOMINGO EXCITED.

THE PEOPLE OPPOSING THE CONCESSION TO AN AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

REVOLUTION ALLEGED TO BE IMMINENT—SPAIN MAY SEND A PROTEST TO WASHINGTON.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—The Minister of the Colonies has received a dispatch from Rodriguez Arias, Captain-General of Cuba, stating that great popular excitement prevails in Santo Domingo, in consequence of the concession of the customs, with an accompanying grant of land, to an American syndicate. General Heurieux, the President of Santo Domingo, is hereby denounced by the people, and there is every sign of a revolution being imminent. A Spanish war vessel has left Cuba for Santo Domingo to protect Spanish interests in the Republic. The excitement among the people of Santo Domingo is based on a fear that the concession to the syndicate is only a prelude to an attempt by the United States upon Dominican independence. The telegram from Captain-General Arias hints at interference by the United States in Dominican affairs.

The Minister of the Colonies has sent a cable dispatch to the Captain-General asking for specific information as to any action by the United States in the matter. The reply to this dispatch will depend on the decision whether or not the Spanish Government will send a protest to Washington against any concession of the United States that introduces upon or menaces the independence of Santo Domingo.

PANAMA CANAL CONCESSION EXTENDED.

ACTION OF THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT—M. MONTECOURT'S HOPE.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The Government of the Republic of Colombia has granted a temporary extension of the Panama Canal concession. The extension is until March 5. M. Montecourt, the liquidator of the Canal Company, expects that the negotiations in progress with the Colombian Government will result in a definite prolongation of the concession.

Does the dispute mean to say March 5 in 1893, or in 1894? Probably the latter, for it would be hardly worth while to report by cable the extension of such a big contract or concession for only five days. Moreover, the concession was granted to the Panama Canal Company, and the President of the Republic has passed a law giving the President of the Republic the power to prolong the concession for one year, if he thought it advisable, the privilege of the Panama Company. It must be remembered that the canal concession was granted for twelve years in 1878 to Lieutenant Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte-De Lesseps, who transferred it to the company of which De Lesseps was president. The canal not having been opened within the specified time, the concession would have lapsed in 1890 if Lieutenant Wyse, at the request of M. Montecourt, the liquidator, had not consented to make one more effort in favor of the enterprise, the operation of which he had not been permitted to abandon. De Lesseps is reported to be superintending in any way. He went to Bogota, where, thanks to the high esteem in which he was held there, he obtained a prolongation of the concession until February 28, 1893. The conditions were that by that day the reconstructed Company of Panama should have been organized, with ample capital, and should have begun again in earnest the work of excavation. Some slight pecuniary advantages were also granted to the Colombian Government in exchange for the extension of the concession.

None of these conditions being fulfilled by the Panama Canal people, Colombia is entitled to revoke the privilege on February 28, 1893, and, as said in article 6 of the prolongation treaty obtained by M. Wyse, "to enter into possession without any judicial decision or any indemnification of the work itself of the canal and its annexes," or contingent property. This is in accord also with article 23 of the original contract of concession, signed in 1878. The Colombian Government could thus lawfully re-enter into possession of the lands which it gave to the Panama Company, and could also take over the latter's establishments, working material, and the like, ready excavated portion of the canal, from which 53,000,000 cubic metres have been removed. It is said above, that the President at Bogota has granted one more year to the company in which to execute its already extended concession. It seems probable that he has adopted this course, though the cable dispatch is not precise in that regard. Still, he may have decided to grant only a delay of five days in order to await a final decision. The liquidator, M. Montecourt, who acts rather indifferently in the matter, and who sent too tardily M. Mange, his representative, to ask for one more prolongation of the concession.

PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH SENATE RESIGNS.

Paris, Feb. 20.—M. Philippe Erlé Le Royer has resigned the presidency of the Senate on account of failing health.

It is reported that M. Le Royer's resignation was forced upon him by a political clique who propose making M. Ferry his successor. They believe that M. Le Royer would not be able to resist the pressure made by the clique of M. Loubet, ex-Minister of Public Works, for accepting Panama bribes, and they regard M. Ferry as the strongest man for his place during the proceedings.

REMOVED PURPOSE OF DEPUTIES TO RESIGN.

Paris, Feb. 20.—There are rumors that Deputies Joseph Delahaye, Floquet and Clemenceau are about to resign their seats.

DEATH OF AN IMPRISONED ITALIAN DEPUTY.

Rome, Feb. 20.—Deputy Zerb, whose name has been prominently connected with the bank scandals, is dead. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies recently reported in favor of delivering Deputy Zerb to the Public Prosecutor, to be dealt with in the courts on the charge of having received large bribes to induce him to support the interests of the Banca Romana in legislation. Zerb is known to have been physically, as well as mentally, affected by the prospect of facing a public prosecution. His death, nevertheless, excites surprise similar to that caused in France by the death of Baron Reinach. Zerb was accused of having received 400,000 francs within three years from the Banca Romana, and signed Sessa, a lawyer, was put under arrest on the charge of having been an intermediary between Zerb and the bank. The death of Zerb is only removes one of the most prominent men accused, but also deprives the Government of a valuable source of evidence.

GLADSTONE TO BE A GUEST AT WINDSOR TO-DAY.

London, Feb. 20.—Mr. Gladstone will be entertained by the Queen and the Prince of Wales to-day at Windsor. He will return to London on Wednesday.

COMPENSATION FOR BEHIND SEA SEALERS.

London, Feb. 20.—The supplementary civil service commission on an item of £20,000 for the compensation of behind sea sealers for losses due to the delay in arranging a modus vivendi in 1891.

RESIGNATION OF THE PORTUGUESE CABINET.

Lisbon, Feb. 20.—Owing to the failure of the Cortes to approve the financial schemes of the Ministry, the Cabinet has resigned.

CHILI TO CEDE A PORT TO BOLIVIA.

Mendoza, Feb. 12.—The news of the return from Valparaiso of Don Anacleto Arce, ex-President of Chile, to the capital of that republic, is coupled with the announcement of his success in effecting with the announcement of Chile a treaty as special ambassador upon behalf of Bolivia a treaty of peace and alliance with Chile, whereby the latter government agrees to cede the former a port upon the Pacific, and to arm, equip and instruct the Bolivian National Militia. Bolivia thus becomes victorious.

IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

DOWNFALL OF READINGS' POOL.

A DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

THE RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS BROKEN—NEARLY 1,500,000 SHARES CHANGE HANDS—THE GENERAL MARKET DROVE THE STRAIN WELL-VARIOUS EXPLANATIONS OF THE COLLAPSE.

When the doors of the Stock Exchange closed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the record had been written of one of the most remarkable and eventful days known in the history of Wall Street. A great railroad property had been placed in the hands of receivers for the third time within thirteen years, nearly 1,500,000 shares of stock had changed hands, hundreds of thousands of dollars had been lost, excitement almost unparalleled had ruled on the floor, and yet the large fluctuations had been confined to three or four stocks, the general market had remained firm in the face of a panic in specialties, and no business embarrassments had been reported.

STRANGE ABSENCE OF M. BOURGEOIS'S SON.

Paris, Feb. 20.—A marked sensation has been caused in the last day or two by the mysterious disappearance of the seven-year-old son of M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice. The boy is a day pupil in the Lycée. On Saturday morning he was taken to the school as usual in his father's carriage, and from that time no trace of him could be found until tonight, when he returned to his father's house. All explanation of his absence is withheld. M. Bourgeois is said to have been in great distress, as it was feared that some person accused or suspected of crime had taken the child as a hostage, in order to compel the Minister of Justice to come to terms, or that the child had been carried off with murderous intent.

The opinion gained ground until tonight that the child had been abducted by Anarchists, with a view to deterring the authorities from taking too severe steps against the Anarchists, who were extradited from London on the charge of having been concerned in the dynamite explosion in the Very restaurant, where Ravachol was arrested.

AMERICANS AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEVEL.

London, Feb. 20.—Minister Lincoln presented William Waldorf Astor and Lieutenant Commander William S. Cowles, the recently appointed naval attaché of the American Legation, to the Prince of Wales, at the levee held today at St. James's Palace by the Prince.

REIDMUND DISLIKES THE FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

London, Feb. 20.—John E. Reidmunt, Paroliite, says that the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill are still less satisfactory to the Paroliites than was Mr. Gladstone's representations of them.

A SENATOR CHOSEN IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Minneapolis, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Bismarck, N. D., to "The Journal" says a Democratic Senator has been elected. His name is W. N. Roach.

William N. Roach, the new Senator from North Dakota, is a native of London County, Va., and is fifty-three years old. He married the daughter of a Washington physician, the late Dr. Lechman, who bore him four children, before her death. Two of his sons are now at Georgetown College. He was for some time cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, but went away about twelve years ago and took up his residence in Grand Forks, N. D., where he has been a successful business man and an extensive wheat grower.

THE AGGRIEVATIONS OF KANSAS.

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